labours of the Commission, too, he admitted, might be objected to, because their report states that the improvements which were to be effected have been postponed for another year; but many useful facts had been confirmed, the result of much scientific study concentrated, and, as it were, guaranteed, and rendered indisputable, by that report; and in these advantages they must be content to waive an unavailing regret for this much complained-of delay. The association and he were resolved that the people should no longer suffer from want of pure air and the light of heaven; and surely the labouring classes were entitled to the same protection from vital injury that was given to even inanimate machinery! In the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, the average duration among the gentry was 47, tradesmen, 25, artisans, 22, and among the lowest, 15. This was an enormous disproportion in the average of human life in the same district, and which must be attributed to causes within the power of man to prevent. Besides the more obvious causes of this difference, deprival of light and the operation of the window-tax must be admitted; but he hoped the public would give such a powerful and moral support to a willing Government as would overcome all opposition; and he could assure them that that opposition, when met and overcome, would be found by them to have been utterly contemptible in its nature and amount.

Lord Ashley then proposed the first of a series of resolutions in favour of immediate and general sanitary legislation, approving of her Majesty's earnest recommendation from the throne, and of the Chancellor's reformation of the sewers' commissions, recommending the combination of local with central administration, and appealing to the clergy and medical faculty to aid in the removal of ignorance and apathy on so vital a subject. The first resolution was seconded by Dr. Guy, who regretted that no preparations had been made to meet the cholera. The fever-trap, the filth-trap, and the cholera-trap were one and the same. The Legislature were now called upon to do for the honest and worthy labouring classes what they had long since done for criminals in prisons throughout the country. He was happy to find such writers as Disraeli and Dickens giving a place to sanitary reform in their popular and fashionable writings. —Mr. James Heywood recommended improved sewers of pipe-clay and widened streets.—Lord Ebrington remarked, that in all towns where want of cleanliness prevailed, there was a craving for artificial spirits, caused by the depressing influence of the very atmosphere itself, and which defied the advocates of temperance and total abstinence.—Mr. R. A. Slaney stated, that in fifty towns, the condition of which he had inquired into, no less than forty-eight were deficient in drainage and supply of water. He felt that education was useless and inept in the midst of filth, and he believed that the educated and wealthy not only suffered from such causes but were led into intemperate habits from the same depressing influences.—Thanks were voted to the chairman before the meeting separated.

The City Remembrancer has given notice of an apparently comprehensive sanitary bill for the City, to be brought before Parliament. The sanitary reform movement is also progressing in the provinces, as at Gateshead, where sewers are to be extended, baths and washhouses established, and burial-grounds closed; at Sunderland, where a sanitary committee is at work, together with the corporation and the paving and lighting commissioners; at Alnwick, where a Board of Health is about to be established, and a medical officer has been exposing the 'frightful state' of the town; at Wigton, where a sanitary committee of inspection has been chosen; and at Edinburgh, where the whitening brush and besom are in active requisition, but where summary and extensive powers are much desired, as 'there is scarcely a close (or lane) privileged to have a drain.' At Glasgow, too, a Health of Towns Association is about to be established.

ADMIRALTY BOARD OF SCIENCE.—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, namely, "Tom Cringle," suggests the establishment of a Board of Science, to assist my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in all that regards marine or naval tactics, ship-building, nautical instruments, experiments on motion in fluids, &c.

THE PROBLEM BY "J. W." REPEATED.

SUPPOSE (P) pounds raised one foot high per minute, represented the power required to roll a certain cylinder over a certain uniform inflexible road at a given rate. Also suppose (p) pounds raised one foot high per minute represented the power required to crush a certain uniform substance placed equally throughout upon that road. [That is, the power required to crush just so much of that substance in any given time as the cylinder came in contact with during that time].

Question.—Would (however great the diameter of the cylinder, and however great its weight) as much power as ($P+p$) pounds raised one foot high per minute, be required to roll the said cylinder on the said road over the said substance at the given rate, that substance being crushed thereby? In other words: would as much power be required to roll the cylinder at the given rate over the substance, crushing that thereby, as that required to perform both separately, namely, to crush the substance and roll the cylinder? Mathematical proof required.

If it be admitted that as little power would be wasted by this method of crushing as by any other, it necessarily follows that in any given time the power (p) pounds raised one foot per minute would be sufficient to roll a particular cylinder (whose weight was proportionable to the hardness, &c., of the substance to be crushed) over the required quantity of substance and thereby crush the same. But observe, by the question it is required to be determined what power would be required to roll any cylinder whatever at the given rate over the substance, that is, any cylinder sufficiently heavy to crush that substance. Now suppose the power required to roll any cylinder over a given quantity of that substance (placed as aforesaid) in a given time, be represented by ($P+x$) pounds raised one foot per minute, where P denotes the same as before,—

Question 2.—Would the value of x be less the greater the diameter of the cylinder (or the greater the value of P), supposing that the road, substance and rate of motion remained the same?

J. W.

Dec. 3, 1847.

Correspondence.

EGG-SHAPED DRAIN-TUBES.

SIR,—It appears that Mr. Doulton registered, on the 11th October, 1847, an egg-shaped earthenware tube for sewers, thereby claiming it as his invention. The invention does not belong to him, nor is he entitled to claim from the public any benefit for the use of such sewers. Whatever credit there may be for the invention, belongs to me.(?) As surveyor to the Paving and Soughing Committee of the council of this city, I invented such sewers, and they have been for some time here used under my directions.

As you are aware, from observations made in your paper, the invention has been published many months prior to the above registration, and a great number of egg-shaped tubes of various sizes have been here used for the public drains of this city. Mr. Doulton is, therefore, not entitled to any exclusive benefit from the manufacture of egg-shaped tubes from such registration,—a fact which it may be of some importance to your readers to be made acquainted with.—I am, Sir, &c.,

J. FRANCIS.

Town Hall, Manchester, Dec. 3, 1847.

RESTORATION OF LINGFIELD CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR,—As you referred, in your last number, to the restoration of the interior of Lingfield Church, and as, from the fact of my name having been connected with the mural paintings found therein, it may naturally be inferred that such restoration was made by me, I should feel obliged by your allowing me to state, that, although the exterior, and, indeed, all the substantial work of the fabric, underwent extensive repair under my superintendence, yet, as I differed with the committee as to the arrangement of the interior, this part was not conducted by me.—I am, Sir, &c.,

EDWARD L'ANSON, Jun.

Laurence Pountney-lane, Dec. 14, 1847.

Miscellanea.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY MEDALS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., the following distribution of premiums took place, viz.:—To Mr. J. E. Millais, for the best historical painting, the gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West; to Mr. G. G. Adams, for the best historical group in sculpture, the gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West; to Mr. Edward Rumsey, for the best architectural design, the gold medal, and the Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West; to Mr. William Proctor, for the best copy made in the school of painting, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman; to Mr. T. G. Duvall, for the best drawing from the life, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman; to Mr. F. Pickering, for the next best drawing from the life, the silver medal; to Mr. James Chester Lansdown, for the best architectural drawings of the entrance and interior of the Temple Church, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Flaxman; to Mr. C. Compton, for the best drawings from the antique, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professor Fuseli; to Mr. E. Eagles, for the next best drawing from the antique, the silver medal; to Mr. E. J. Physick, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal. In the class of architecture, the subject was "A Design for a Cathedral." Four competitors contributed in this class. For the silver medal there was but one competitor, who sent a set of nine architectural drawings of the Temple Church, comprising plans, elevation, sections, and perspective views.

PROPOSED VANDALISM IN THE PRIORY CHURCH, CHRISTCHURCH.—Sir: The magnificent Priory Church of Christchurch, Twynham, exhibits many features of extraordinary interest. It would, perhaps, be impossible to point out a single church in which more can be found to interest and instruct the admirers and students of ecclesiastical architecture. The choir, now used as the chancel, exists with its stall-work perfect, and almost in the same condition as when left by the monks; it is inclosed at the east end by a stone reredos, or altar-screen, decorated with sculpture representing our Lord's descent from Jesse; at its east end is another screen, formerly called the rood-screen, also of stone, consisting of a double tier of canopied niches, elaborately and beautifully carved. The work is of the time of Edward the Third, which, though much mutilated, still excites the wonder and admiration of all who have the taste to appreciate such a work of art. *The destruction of this screen has been determined on by a committee*, appointed, I presume, for the improvement of this noble church. The time is past, Sir, at which such wanton acts of mischief could be perpetrated without remonstrance; and people's taste is too much improved to allow them to pass under the pretence of beautifying the fabric. It is really astonishing that at this day a set of men can be found who can resolve upon the destruction of any of the few remains of mediæval sculpture that have come down to us. When will parish vestries, committees, and corporate bodies, who have the charge of the ecclesiastical edifices of our land, learn that they are only the depositories of a sacred trust, and that their duty is to preserve, and not to destroy; that our generation has, as it were, only a life-interest in these things, and that we are bound to hand them on to posterity, at least in no worse condition than that we have received them in? Pray, Sir, raise your powerful voice, and prevent the threatened injury, if possible.—A.

REFORM YOUR STREETS' NAMES.—The *Cork Examiner* recommends a new street nomenclature, suggesting "O'Connell-street," "Shiel-street," "Plunkett-street," as improved titles. We should like to see something of the kind in London. It seems hopeless, however, to expect the adoption of any names but those of modern celebrities, yet with that modification we should prefer "Southey" even to "Smith" square; while, out of the multiplicity of streets, rejoicing, if we may use the word, in the sponsorial appellation of "William," some one might gracefully add the patronymic of "Wordsworth." A Thomas street, too, always provided it be a pleasant place, might be all the better for inserting after "Thomas" the word "Moore."—*Jerrold.*

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